

Interstellar OH⁺, H₂O⁺ and H₃O⁺ along the sight-line to G10.6-0.4 [★]

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ABSTRACT

We report the detection of absorption lines by the reactive ions OH⁺, H₂O⁺ and H₃O⁺ along the line of sight to the submillimeter continuum source G10.6–0.4 (W31C). We used the *Herschel* HIFI instrument in dual beam switch mode to observe the ground state rotational transitions of OH⁺ at 971 GHz, H₂O⁺ at 1115 and 607 GHz, and H₃O⁺ at 984 GHz. The resultant spectra show deep absorption over a broad velocity range that originates in the interstellar matter along the line of sight to G10.6–0.4 as well as in the molecular gas directly associated with that source. The OH⁺ spectrum reaches saturation over most velocities corresponding to the foreground gas, while the opacity of the H₂O⁺ lines remains lower than 1 in the same velocity range, and the H₃O⁺ line shows only weak absorption. For Local Standard of Rest (LSR) velocities between 7 and 50 km s^{−1} we estimate total column densities of $N(\text{OH}^+) \geq 2.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) \sim 6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $N(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \sim 4.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. These detections confirm the role of O⁺ and OH⁺ in initiating the oxygen chemistry in diffuse molecular gas and strengthen our understanding of the gas phase production of water. The high ratio of the OH⁺ by the H₂O⁺ column density implies that these species predominantly trace low-density gas with a small fraction of hydrogen in molecular form.

Key words. ISM: abundances - ISM: molecules

1. Introduction

Oxygen chemistry in the interstellar medium is initiated by cosmic-ray or X-ray ionization of hydrogen. The resulting H⁺ and H₃⁺ transfer their charge to form the O⁺ and OH⁺ ions, both of which react rapidly with H₂ molecules. Subsequent H-atom abstraction reactions proceed to the terminal ion H₃O⁺ with high efficiency, unless the electron fraction is unusually high. H₃O⁺ does not react with H₂ or any other abundant neutral species, but is destroyed by dissociative recombination with electrons. Recombination produces O, OH, and H₂O. This sequence is the main gas-phase chemical route to water in the interstellar medium. Until now, this classical scheme of the oxygen chemistry (Herbst & Klemperer 1973) has been tested mainly through observations of OH and H₂O, whose abundances are affected by many other processes as well, and by a few observations of H₃O⁺. With the HIFI instrument on the *Herschel* satellite it is now possible to observe the strongest transitions of light hydrides, including the reactive molecular ions OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ that are thought to play crucial intermediate roles in the formation of OH and H₂O.

Previous attempts to observe interstellar H₂O⁺ and OH⁺ from optical spectroscopy are very limited. Smith et al. (1984) report an upper limit of 10^{12} cm^{-2} for H₂O⁺ based on optical absorption spectroscopy. No observation of the OH⁺ transition at 358.4 nm has been reported until very recently (Krelowski

et al., private communication). Submillimeter telescopes have been more successful in detecting these ions. With the Atacama Pathfinder EXperiment (APEX) telescope Wyrowski et al. (2010) detected two hyperfine-structure components of the OH⁺ $N = 1 - 0, J = 0 - 1$ transition near 909.2 GHz towards the strong continuum source Sgr B2(M) and concluded that OH⁺ plays a major role in the chemistry of the diffuse molecular gas. Using HIFI on *Herschel*, Ossenkopf et al. (2010) report the detection of o-H₂O⁺ absorption in the three massive star-forming regions NGC 6334, Sgr B2, and DR 21.

We present observations toward the massive star-forming region G10.6–0.4 (W 31C) located at $RA = 18^h10^m28.70^s$, $Dec = -19^\circ55'50''$ (J2000). The submillimeter-wave continuum emission is associated with a cluster of ultra-compact H II regions located in the so-called “30 km s^{−1} arm” at a kinematic distance of 4.8 kpc (Fish et al. 2003, Corbel & Eikenberry 2004). The molecular cloud surrounding the star-forming complex shows evidence of continuing accretion onto the embedded stars (Keto & Wood 2006; Sollins & Ho 2005). As discussed by Neufeld et al. (2010), line absorption by foreground gas has been detected from [OI] (Keene et al. 1999), ¹³CH⁺ (Falgarone et al. 2005), HCO⁺, HCN, HNC, CN (Godard et al. 2010), and atomic hydrogen (Fish et al. 2003). While the gas associated directly with G10.6–0.4 is detected in the velocity range −5 to +5 km s^{−1}, the foreground gas along the line of sight is confined to the velocity interval from ∼ 5 to 45 km s^{−1}.

[★] *Herschel* is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.

Table 1. Transition spectroscopic parameters

Transition	Frequency MHz	Error MHz	E _l cm ⁻¹	A 10 ⁻² s ⁻¹	Ref
OH ⁺ N = 1 – 0					
2, 5/2 – 1, 3/2	971803.8	1.5	0.0	1.82	1
2, 3/2 – 1, 1/2	971805.3	1.5	0.0	1.52	1
2, 3/2 – 1, 3/2	971919.2	1.0	0.0	0.30	1
o-H ₂ O ⁺ 1 _{1,1} – 0 _{0,0}					
3/2, 3/2 – 1/2, 1/2	1115122.0	10	0.0	1.71	2
3/2, 1/2 – 1/2, 1/2	1115158.0	10	0.0	2.75	2
3/2, 5/2 – 1/2, 3/2	1115175.8	10	0.0	3.10	2
3/2, 3/2 – 1/2, 3/2	1115235.6	10	0.0	1.39	2
3/2, 1/2 – 1/2, 3/2	1115271.6	10	0.0	0.35	2
p-H ₂ O ⁺ 1 _{1,0} – 1 _{0,1}					
3/2, 3/2 – 3/2, 3/2	607207.0	20	20.9	0.60	2
H ₃ O ⁺					
0 ₀ – 1 ₀ ⁺	984711.9	0.3	5.1	2.3	3

1, Müller et al. 2005 & CDMS; 2, Strahan et al. 1986, Ossenkopf et al. 2010; 3 Yu et al. 2009 & JPL catalog

2. Spectroscopy

Table 1 summarizes the spectroscopic parameters used for the searched transitions. The OH⁺ ion has a ³Σ⁻ electronic ground state. We used the data from Beekoy et al. (1985) with reported uncertainties for the line frequencies better than about 1.5 MHz. Müller et al (2005) have published a global fit using these data which is available in the Cologne Data base for Molecular Spectroscopy (CDMS). The ground state dipole moment obtained from theoretical calculations is 2.3 D (Werner et al. 1983, Cheng et al. 2007).

The spectroscopic properties of H₂O⁺ are extensively discussed in the accompanying letter (Ossenkopf et al. 2010). Its dipole moment is very similar to that of OH⁺, as recently calculated by Wu et al. (2004), who found the ground state dipole moment to be 0.933, mistakenly printed in atomic units for a value of 2.370 Debye. This molecular ion has ortho and para symmetry states, which have the opposite parity to the water vapor molecule, i.e. the lowest state is the ortho state. Therefore the ortho/para ratio should be at least 3:1.

H₃O⁺ has been the subject of many spectroscopic investigations, because for the frequency of the inversion transition of this molecular ion is comparable to the rotational constant. The most recent analysis has been presented by Yu et al. (2009) and is available in the JPL spectral line catalog. We observed the lowest transition from the E symmetry state, which is ~ 5 cm⁻¹ above the ground state.

3. Observations

The observations were carried out by the HIFI instrument on board *Herschel* (Pilbratt et al. 2010; de Graauw et al. 2010), in the double beam switching (DBS) mode. We used the Wide Band Spectrometer (WBS) with 4GHz bandwidth and 1.1 MHz effective spectral resolution. To help separate the signals from the lower and upper sidebands, three integrations were carried out at each frequency, with the local oscillator (LO) shifted by 15 kms⁻¹.

The data were first processed with HIPE (Ott et al. 2010) and subsequently exported to CLASS. We checked that the target lines did not suffer from any contamination by lines from the other sideband and that the absorption features were not contaminated by emission in the reference beam. The two polarizations excellently agree —the continuum levels agree to bet-

ter than 10%—except for the OH⁺ line, where the V polarization shows ripples and has therefore not been used in the present analysis. We combined the data from the three LO tunings and the two polarizations to obtain the average spectra shown in Fig. 1. For double-side band mixers with equal sideband gains, fully saturated lines are expected to absorb only half of the continuum signal. This expectation is borne out in the present data. While the OH⁺ line is clearly saturated, both H₂O⁺ lines show moderate absorption, while the H₃O⁺ line only shows weak absorption.

4. Results

To understand the structure of the absorption profiles and derive column densities of the reactive ions, we normalized the spectra by the SSB continuum intensities. We constructed empirical models of the line profiles by combining multiple velocity components, defined by their central velocity, line width, and opacity. The predicted spectrum was then computed by combining the contributions of the hyperfine components (3 for OH⁺ and 5 for H₂O⁺ as listed in Table 1) to the overall line profile. We show in Fig. 1 spectra normalized by the continuum intensities, with the synthetic spectra superimposed. Table 2 lists the model parameters.

Although we obtained good fits of the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ profiles, it is likely that the solution is not unique because the number of velocity components is not well constrained. The OH⁺ ground state lines are known with a good accuracy of ~ 1.5 MHz. Velocities obtained by the empirical model agree well with the velocities where deep HCO⁺(1-0) (Keene et al. 1999, Godard et al. 2010), p-H₂O and HF (Neufeld et al. 2010) and HI (Fish et al. 2003) absorptions are detected. It is remarkable that one of the strongest OH⁺ absorption features at V_{LSR} ~ 7 km s⁻¹ coincides with a strong dip in the HI profile that has no counterpart in CO emission Falgarone et al. (2005). Overall, the velocities of the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ velocity components agree well. Although the lines are detected in absorption, given the similarity of their Local Standard of Rest (LSR) velocities with the rest velocity of G10.6–0.4, it is likely that the most blueshifted velocity components are associated with the G10.6–0.4 molecular complex.

Below we discuss the column densities and abundances of OH⁺, H₂O⁺, and H₃O⁺ in the foreground interstellar gas, with LSR velocities higher than 5 km s⁻¹. Neufeld et al. (2010) discuss the total column density of this material and obtain a column density of hydrogen in all forms of N_H ~ 2.7 × 10²² cm⁻². This figure is consistent with the lower limit derived from the oxygen column density measured with ISO, 5 × 10¹⁸ cm⁻² (Keene et al. 1999), which gives N_H > 1.7 × 10²² cm⁻² using O/H = 3 × 10⁻⁴. For this line of sight the estimated atomic hydrogen column density is at most N(HI) = 1.2 × 10²² cm⁻² (Godard et al. 2010), hence the average fraction of hydrogen in molecular form is f(H₂) ~ 0.6, with significant variations among the velocity components.

The total OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ column densities were obtained by summing the contributions of the velocity components with centroids larger than 7 kms⁻¹. We derive N(OH⁺) ≥ 2.5 × 10¹⁴ cm⁻² and N(o-H₂O⁺) = 4.4 × 10¹³ cm⁻². Although the absorption from the p-H₂O⁺ line at 607 GHz is blended with emission from H¹³CO⁺(6-5) at 607175 MHz, weak absorption is clearly detected in the velocity range of the foreground gas along the line of sight to G10.6–0.4. The integrated opacity for the LSR velocity range 20 to 45 km s⁻¹ is ∫ τ dv = 2 kms⁻¹, corresponding to a total column density of ~ 1 × 10¹³ cm⁻². This figure is obtained

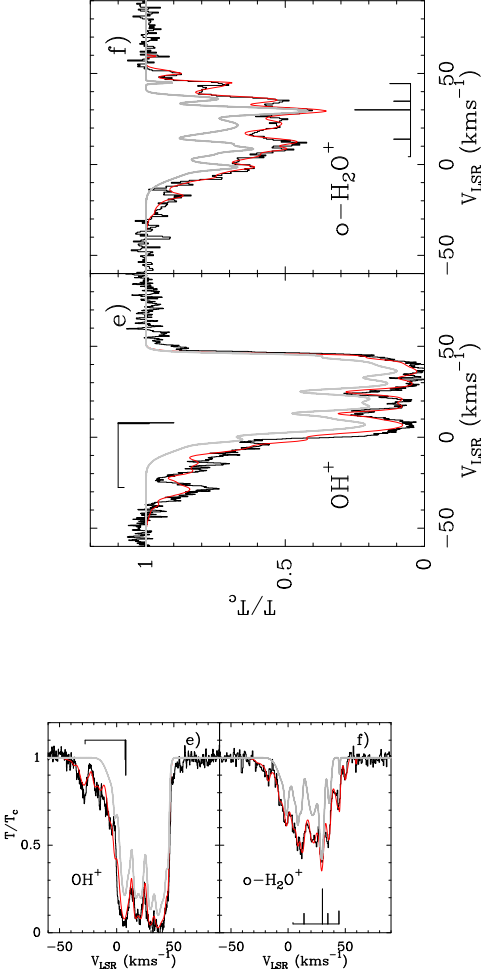


Fig. 1. HIFI spectra of (a) OH⁺, (b) o-H₂O⁺, (c) p-H₂O⁺ and (d) H₃O⁺. The hyperfine structure of the OH⁺ and o-H₂O⁺ lines (see Table 1) is indicated. In both cases, the velocity scale corresponds to the rest frequency of the strongest hyperfine component. In panel c), the velocity scale refers to the frequency of the H¹³CO⁺ (6-5) line at 607174.65 MHz. Panel d) uses the frequency of 984711.907 MHz. Panels e) and f) show overlays with the synthetic spectra constructed with the empirical models detailed in Table 2. Grey curves show the profile of the strongest hyperfine component.

for a limited velocity range, and should therefore be considered a lower limit. Given the uncertainties, the data are consistent with an o/p ratio of 3 for H₂O⁺, as expected from the spin statistics. The total column density of H₂O⁺ is therefore $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) \sim 6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and the abundance ratio $N(\text{OH}^+)/N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) \geq 4$. Using the total gas column density, we conclude that OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ reach fractional abundances, of $N(\text{OH}^+)/N_{\text{H}} \geq \times 10^{-8}$ and $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+)/N_{\text{H}} \sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$.

The H₃O⁺ spectrum shows a sharp feature with strongest absorption at $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and a broad component centered at $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. This velocity structure is more similar to the HF or p-H₂O spectra than the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ velocity structure, confirming that these molecular ions trace different physical conditions. We derived the H₃O⁺ column density of the foreground gas for all velocity components. Assuming an excitation temperature of 5 K, appropriate for the conditions of the gas in the inner galaxy, we derive $N(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \sim 4 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the LSR velocity range 7 – 45 km s⁻¹. Therefore $N(\text{OH}^+)/N(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+)$

Table 2. Empirical models used to analyze the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ spectra

V_{LSR} km s ⁻¹	OH ⁺			H ₂ O ⁺		
	Δ_V km s ⁻¹	τ	N 10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	Δ_V km s ⁻¹	τ	N 10 ¹² cm ⁻²
-1.0	14.0	0.2	1.3	14.0	0.2	12
-1.5	3.0	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.5
5.5	6.0	1.0	2.8	3.0	0.15	1.9
8.5	5.0	0.8	1.9	3	0.4	5.0
11.5	3.0	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.3	3.8
16.5	5.0	1.5	3.5			
21.5	5.0	1.5	3.5	10.0	0.4	1.7
29.5	6.0	2.0	5.6	4.0	0.8	1.3
36.0	5.0	2.0	4.7	3.5	0.3	4.4
41.0	6.0	1.5	4.2			
45.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4

The OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ parameters refer to the frequency of the strongest hyperfine component (cf Table 1).

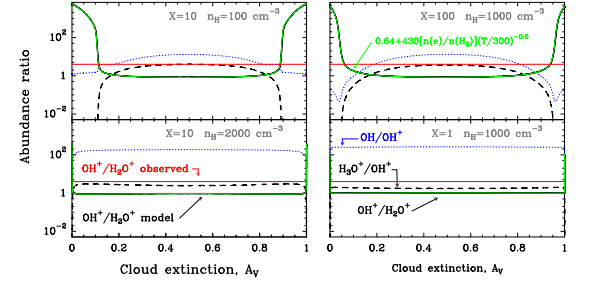


Fig. 2. Predictions of the Meudon-PDR model for a slab of $A_V = 1$ mag illuminated from both sides. The radiation field and gas density are given in each panel. Full lines: $n(\text{OH}^+)/n(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+)$, dotted lines: $n(\text{OH})/n(\text{OH}^+)$, dashed lines: $n(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+)/n(\text{OH}^+)$. Eq. (2) determined for each A_V in the model is shown in green.

> 6 and $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+)/N(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \sim 1.5$. These numbers represent the average for all velocity components but, given the different velocity structure of H₃O⁺ and OH⁺, the column density ratio for individual velocity components can significantly differ from the average value.

5. Chemistry

5.1. PDR models

In order to model the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ chemistry in diffuse clouds, we used the Meudon PDR code¹, a photochemical model of a plane parallel and stationary PDR (Le Petit et al. 2006, Goicoechea & Le Bourlot 2007). We present models for a representative cloud of $A_V=1$ mag illuminated from both sides. Although the total extinction along this line of sight is $\sim 14 \text{ mag}$ (Corbel & Eikenberry 2004, Neufeld et al. 2010), the line profile clearly shows multiple velocity components, revealing interstellar clouds along the line of sight. As discussed by Godard et al (2010), each of these clouds has low to moderate extinctions, corresponding to diffuse or translucent matter.

The Meudon PDR code computes the gas temperature gradient by solving the thermal balance (see Le Petit et al., 2006). Our pure gas-phase chemical network is based on a modified

¹ See <http://pdr.obspm.fr/PDRcode.html>

Table 3. Main chemical reactions

Number	Reaction	Rate (cm ³ s ⁻¹)
1	OH ⁺ + H ₂ → H ₂ O ⁺ + H	$k_1 = 1.01 \times 10^{-9}$
2	H ₂ O ⁺ + H ₂ → H ₃ O ⁺ + H	$k_2 = 6.4 \times 10^{-10}$
3	H ₂ O ⁺ + e ⁻ → products	$k_3 = 4.3 \times 10^{-7} (T/300K)^{-0.5}$
4	H ₃ O ⁺ + e ⁻ → products	$k_4 = 4.3 \times 10^{-7} (T/300K)^{-0.5}$
5	OH ⁺ + e ⁻ → products	$k_5 = 3.75 \times 10^{-8} (T/300)^{-0.5}$

version of the Ohio State University (OSU) gas-phase network updated for photochemical studies. The extinction of UV and visible radiation is computed using a dust grain size distribution following a power-law (Mathis et al. 1977). The adopted oxygen and carbon elemental abundances are 3.02×10^{-4} and 1.38×10^{-4} , respectively. As a starting point we used an ionization rate (of H) due to cosmic rays of $\zeta_H = 2.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

The oxygen chemistry starts with the O(³P_J) + H⁺ → O⁺(⁴S) + H charge transfer process, where reaction rates are sensitive to the oxygen fine-structure level populations (Stancil et al. 1999, and references therein). Indeed the charge transfer proceeds quickly when the O(³P₁) level ($\Delta E_{12}/k=228 \text{ K}$) is significantly populated, but it can be a slow process in cold gas where only the O(³P₂) ground-state level is populated (Spirko et al. 2003). As listed in Table 3, OH⁺ is formed by O⁺ + H₂ with additional contribution from OH photoionization at the cloud edges, and by O + H₃⁺. Therefore, the OH⁺ abundance may be sensitive to gas temperature, far ultraviolet (FUV) radiation field and ζ_H .

In order to investigate the possible sources of the high OH⁺/H₂O⁺ abundance ratio, Fig. 2 shows photochemical models for different densities, and radiation fields (thus different gas temperatures). High OH⁺/H₂O⁺ abundance ratios are found in the warm gas at low extinction, where the fraction of hydrogen in molecular form is significantly smaller than 1. As a limited set reactions need to be considered we built a simplified analytical model based on the network listed in Table 3, and find

$$n(\text{OH}^+)/n(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) = (k_2/k_1) + (k_3/k_1)[n(e^-)/n(\text{H}_2)] \quad (1)$$

$$= 0.64 + 430 \times (T/300)^{-0.5} \times [n(e^-)/n(\text{H}_2)] . \quad (2)$$

Using $f(\text{H}_2) = 2n(\text{H}_2)/(n(\text{H}) + 2n(\text{H}_2)) = 2n(\text{H}_2)/n_{\text{H}}$ and assuming that all carbon is ionised ($n(e^-) = n_{\text{C}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-4} n_{\text{H}}$) Eq. (2) leads to $n(\text{OH}^+)/n(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) = 0.64 + 0.12 \times (T/300)^{-0.5} / f(\text{H}_2)$. The data suggest that $N(\text{OH}^+)/N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) > 4$, implying that $f(\text{H}_2) < 0.06$ at $T = 100 \text{ K}$, an appropriate temperature for diffuse gas in the molecular ring. Equation (2) determined for each A_{V} in the model is shown as green lines in Fig. 2. It fits the modeled abundance perfectly, demonstrating that the main ionizations have been captured by this simple model. Note that the reactions were studied in the laboratory and their rates are known with a good accuracy.

5.2. The role of cosmic rays

Like H₃⁺ (Indriolo et al. 2007), OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ can be used to trace the cosmic ray ionization rate for H atoms ζ_H . In the moderately warm gas where they are produced, the charge exchange reaction is rapid. Then, every cosmic ray ionization of H can lead to O⁺ and we can use the measured OH⁺ abundance to set limits on ζ_H . In addition to the reaction with H₂, OH⁺ is destroyed in dissociative recombination reactions with electrons. This implies $\zeta_H > X(\text{OH}^+)x(e^-)n(\text{H})k_5$, $\zeta_H > 9.2 \times 10^{-12} \times n(\text{OH}^+)$ at $T=100 \text{ K}$.

The lower limit on the OH⁺ abundance in the atomic gas is $n(\text{OH}^+)/n(\text{H}) > 2 \times 10^{-8}$, which places a robust lower limit of $\zeta_H > 1.8 \times 10^{-19} n(\text{H})$. This lower limit is very conservative: depending on the conditions in the absorbing material, higher values of ζ_H may prove necessary to account for the observed column densities of OH⁺ and H₂O⁺. The H₃⁺ observations of diffuse interstellar clouds point toward an enhanced ionization rate at low extinction. In a future analysis we will consider how OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ can provide additional constraints upon ζ_H .

5.3. The role of turbulence

In the warm chemistry driven by intermittent turbulent dissipation (Godard et al. 2009), the production of OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ is enhanced compared to UV-driven chemistry, with an efficiency depending only on the turbulent dissipation rate, ϵ . For $\epsilon = 2 \times 10^{-24} \text{ erg cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$, ten times higher than the average Galactic value appropriate for the inner Galaxy, the TDR model predicts $N(\text{CH}^+) = 4.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, $N(\text{OH}^+) = 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) = 2.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ per magnitude of gas of density $n_{\text{H}} = 50 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The ratios between these three species weakly depend on ϵ . With the observed CH⁺ column density, $6.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, derived from ¹³CH⁺ (Falgarone et al. 2005)², we therefore expect the following contributions of the TDR chemistry in that line of sight: $N(\text{OH}^+) = 3.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and $N(\text{H}_2\text{O}^+) = 3.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The OH⁺ column is well below the observed value, while that of H₂O⁺ is interestingly close.

6. Conclusion

The detection of interstellar OH⁺, H₂O⁺, and H₃O⁺ provides a strong support to our understanding of the gas phase oxygen chemistry, in particular the gas phase route to water vapor. The combined analysis of the OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ ground state spectra has shown that they mostly reside in warmish atomic gas where they are produced in a reaction sequence initiated by atomic H ionization followed by rapid reaction with traces of H₂. Their abundances and abundance ratio can be used to constrain the fraction of hydrogen in molecular form, and to set a lower limit for the cosmic ray ionization in the diffuse gas, where few other diagnostics are applicable. As these reactive molecular ions can be observed from space with the *Herschel* Space Observatory, and in exceptional conditions from the ground, these preliminary conclusions should be verified by more extensive observations. It is also expected that strong features from both OH⁺ and H₂O⁺ will be detected in the spectra of distant galaxies, where elevated fluxes of ionizing radiation are produced by active nuclei and intense star-formation activity.

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² In that paper it was underestimated by a factor 8 because of an unjustified approximation made in the derivation of the opacity.

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